President THE DAILY POST, SUPPLY POST, 10 Columns 140 to 195 Columns Semi-Weekly Post, 112 Cols. per Week. od as the Postoffice at Houston, Toxas,

00; six months, \$4.00; three months as month, \$1.00.
st, one year \$1.50.
sty Post, (Mondays and Thursdays) one object its months, \$60.

Foreign Offices. rn Susiness Office. 48 Tribune Suilding, New v, The S. C. Seckwith Special Agency. en Sastness Office, adv "The Scottery," Chi-, The S. C. Secawith repecial Agency. i. Holland, Traveling Auditor. costs Traveling Agent; E. H. Holland and Traveling Agent; E. H. Holland and

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Editorial, 651. Business, 186. THE CITY.

Post is delivered to any part of the by carriers at \$1.00 per month; three hs, \$5.00; six months, \$6.00; one year.

months, \$8.00; six months, \$8.00; one year, \$12.00.

Mr. Theodore Bering has charge of the City Circulation and Collecting.

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Bubscribers failing to receive the paper regularly will please notify the office promptly. Every subscriber's paper is expected to be delivered not later than 6:30 a. m.

HOUSTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

TEXAS RECORDS.

A day or so since. The Post took occasion to call attention to the efforts of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record to note the want of the South in the matter of securing more Eastern capital and lavestments. The Record seemed to imply that the South was especially antagonistic to outside capital.

In response to its editorial, "The South's Opportunity," it received many communications from capitalists, and among others the following from Mr. N. F. Thompson, from the Johnstown, Pa., board of trace;

from the Johnstown. Pa., board of traue;

"In all the glorious work that you have done for the South, in my judgment, nothing has ever teem more timely, or of more value, if accepted, than this advice contained in your editorial, entitled, The Bouth's Opportunity. Ou various occasions during my residence is this section I have essayed to give advice to my Southern friends, and it has always been from the knowledge that there was a strange misconception on the part of the true men of the South of the damage that was being done to that section by demagogues and politicians, but I have only had evidence of misplaced confidence and de, stroyed usefulness for my reward. But with all this, I can never be silent when I see the fairest land that 'e'er the sun shone on' in the grasp of those who are retarding its progress and destroying its chamces of development. How long will take the true some of the South to learn that their one great need is less of politics and more of business, as the Manufacturers' Record has so often told them."

It is really pathetic to see how Mr. Thompson has "essayed to give advice" which has not been taken. Demagogues and politicians have gone on in the evil tenor of their way and no improvement whatever has been noted.

Mr. Thompson should not be particular. ly delected, however, by reason of his experiences in his work for the South. We have the best lands, the best manufacturing cities and the best business openings down in the South, and if you do not now want to take advantage of them it is your own fault.

CITY FRANCHISES.

To the Editor of The Post.

Every citizen taxpayer should encourage the movement looking to the city owning and operating a modern electric light plant, and should vote to provide the means to pay for it. Such a plant can be had for a small sum of money and will pay better than any investment the people can make. The price Houston as now paying for electric light is simply outrageous.

pie can make. The price Houstes 4s cow paying for electric light is simply our-rageous.

The difference between the city and gas company ought to be adjusted. Why not amount the ordinance granting that company a franchise for thirty years, "previded the maximum price for gas during that time should not exceed \$1.80 per thousand feet" and stop right there. Unser in circumstences should the city agree to pay that price for gas light for thirty years. The city can not give an exclusive franchise to any person or cornoration, nor can it bind private communers to pay any fixed price, but the city would be bound by its contract to the extent of the gas used by the city or-poration only. The amount of gas used by the city is so little that it would appear that, in reality, the city and the gas company are not so far apart.

Geo. L. Porter Tayanan. pany are not so far apart. Geo. L. Porter, Taxpayer.

With regard to the first proposition of Mr. Porter The Post would suggest that a would be nothing more than fair and right for the city council to permit the copie to vote on the matter, especially in of the fact that the council has been etitioned by over 500 representative citins asking for this privilege. Whatever may be the individual opinion of aldermen so to the merits of the scheme, there can be no excuse for refusing the people the daht to vote on it.

Relative to the gas franchise, Mr. Por ter takes the same view urged by The ne time ago-namely, that the in- wait. remountable objection to the ordinance the clause which provides that the agreed cios of \$1.80 shall not be received of of \$1.80 shall not be reduced during ice. That part of the ordinance to stricken out, or the whole thing i. The company has enough in the se without it, and ought to be

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

at development in the coal strike a number of miners lest their he hands of the armed deputies deplorable affair. It was not the miners of the miners, but the extent of the deputies that caused

occasion whatever for the murderous fire that laid so many of the strikers low. There was only the ordinary purpose by the miners to keep within the law and by persuasion to influence those at work. The armed deputies, however, backed by the operators and the courts, were reckcas and poured their deadly volume of shot into the inoffensive ranks of the miners. Unless this outrage is handled by the courts and the murderers punished it is mere mockery for the Eastern press to talk of lynching and paralysis of law in the South.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

"It is a reproach to the government of the United States that it has not established savings banks," says the Chicago Record. and thereupon that paper has undertaken to have congress inaugurate this system, which is now so popular in Europe. The government, according to the Record, has the machinery at hand for putting the system in operation and the benefits resulting would be incalculable.

The Post can only hope that the Record's purpose may be accomplished, for more than once has this paper advocated the postal savings plan. The chief objection to the scheme is the ticing up of many millions in government vaults that ought to be in circulation, but possibly it is better to have this money in government vaults than in the hands of private backers. It is in the first place safer and in the second place it gives the government a big reserve fund.

The Record correctly says that all the leading nations of the world, with one or two exceptions, have postal savings banks and all have better facilities for the accommodation of savings depositors than have the United States. The great republie in this particular, indeed, is far tehind the times. In fustification of its advocacy of the postal system, our Chicago contemporary remarks:

During the last few years all classes of citizens—the poor, the well-to-do, even the rich—have been brought to recognize the necessity for the establishment of an absolutely secure depository for small savings. Thousands of thrifty persons whose earning power is restricted have experienced the bitterness coming from loss of their hard-earned savings through the failure of savings banks, building and loan associations and other institutions of their bard-earned savings through the failure of savings banks, building and loan associations and other institutions which were supposed to give safety to the sums intrusted to them. The suffering and despair which have resulted from such failures have been felt in every community. Hopelessness and doubt have been sown broadcast by these calamities and the narvest of improvidence which is growing up will render this Nation poor indeed unless that growth can be checked.

The Record has framed a full which it

The Record has framed a bill which it proposes to have introduced next winter, but it is doubtful if the bonor of the reform can be claimed by the Chicago paper should the bill pass. Farseeing and wideawake citizens of this country for twenty years past have been advocating this change. But to whomsoever the honor may belong let us get up abreast with Canada New Zealand. New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Russia, Hungary, Sweden and Great Britain. Let the poor depositor have a show for his money.

We are pained to note, says the Indianapol's Sentinel, that the "patent in-side" plats matter sent out by the sound currency committee of the New York Reform club contains no correction of and no apology for the fake interview with Senator Stewart which was sent out in the same matter after Senator Stewart had denounced it us false. It is surprising that men of National standing and professed respectability should consent to be connected in any way with such disreputable work. Mr. Croker and Mr. Quigg should un'te in an effort to secure a reform in the ethical standard of the reform club. It is a disgrace to New York.

The school boy will now join the calast ity howlers.

"We were told last fall that an appreciating dollar was a National blessing, and yet within a year the entire republican press is in ecstasy occause the purchasing power of the dollar has been to some extent decreased. Wage earners were told last fall that a rise in the price of commodities would be detrimental to them. and yet behold how happy republican spellbinders are because one great staple, flour, has risen."-William J. Bryan.

Ireland can not starve so long as Uncle Sam has such splendid cornfields.

Sugar has gone up again, thanks to the Dingley prosperity law, and thus the purchasing power of the gold standard dollar has been diminished some more. Wages, however, seem to remain the same-that is, where they have not been cut. Great is gold standard and Dingley tariff prosperity! but it's pretty hard on the workingman.

How do those Pennsylvania miners like the kind of men they voted into office?

The city authorities should have the cheerful and active co-operation of every good citizen in putting Houston in proper santary condition. Don't wait for the city officials, but have your premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Get a barrel of time and use it freely. Don't

An undertaker with a full stock on the Klondike has a better thing than a paying

Every good citizen will willingly meet the authorities built way in the matter of cleaning up the city. Don't wast to have it done by somebody else; clean up your own premises.

President Andrews of Brown proved that The Post's estimate of the man was

What good will it do Spain to have an officer assect our lack of coast defenses?

Does she suppose that one of her old taba
will over got clore enough to our coast
cities to do any herm? Not in a thousand

The murder of the miners in Pennsylthe evolution of governm

While The Post does not anticipate a of yellow fever. it does not hear a to advise thorough precaution. Clean

in one day recently. It would seem that AS TO MINERS' WAGES there are enough railroads leading out of that city without resorting to such des-perate means to get out of it.

The price of pork is advancing and the blind pigs in Texas' temperance countles are increasing.

Perhaps Judge George Clark had heard that the goldbug demmyreps were to be taken care of by this administration when he made his little talk about not playing in our backyari any more.

New England republicans are hunting for the man who whipsawed 'em in that

The health authorities of Kansas and Colorado should take charge of their rallroads. The roads have killed more people in the past few days than the yellow fever will this season.

Hanna is now studying the Foraker problem. He wants either an arbitration treaty or an injunction.

If Mark Hanna doesn't use a phono graph on Sherman when he gets on the stump in Ohio, he will dony every speech as soon as he sees of in print.

Those people rushing to the Klondike have a warse case of yellow fever than any in the South just now.

McKinley had a hard time finding a man to send to Spain He will have a good hunt to f.r.d an acceptable successor to General Fitzbugh Lee.

The goldbug alleged democrats of Ohio met to hear Mr. Bynum explain how he has earned his salary for the past year.

When you get down to bottom facts anent some of these fortunes found in Alaska, they shrink like a bargain coun-

A railroad eating house sandwich is already beginning to look like a Lucullus benquet to a lot of those Klondike suck-

If Houston will get in communication with a few Klondike butchers she can dispense with the cutput of her dog pound at a profit.

Mr. J. J. Cornett says a good punch will knock a man out quicker than a knife thrust, and Mr. Corbett is authority on punches.

THE TEXAS EDITORS.

The Commerce Journal says:
The republicans of this congressional discret met in a convention at Longview last week to make some arrangements for the distribution of pie. They sat down

And now Grant will go to Washington and sit down on them awhile. He will have tast inning.

The Greenville Banner says: The city council of Mexia has adopted a stringent curfew law, to take effect at

There seems to be a disposition in a good many towns to usurp the privilege of the parent and raise boys by law.

Our Paper of Lampasas says: Populism is the coming together of ele-ments that tend to a higher development of political and social conditions.

Also a "coming together of elements" that causes a virulent case of cacoethes loguendt.

The Italy News says:

The two years itch for office seems to have broken out early in Texas this year, and it is awful contagious.

It will soon to epidemic.

Mr. C. O. Lorerz of Richmond, Texas an enterprising inventor who has made an X-ray machine that is far superior to the Edison machine. This is vouched for be competent electricians, and it should be a matter of State pride to push this

invention to the front. The Santone Light says:

Maybe they've heard a call to another

city, with a bigger salary attached to it. The Uvalde News says:

Anarchist Aligeld is again blowing his bazoo and demonsteing everything which savors of law and order. After reading one of his harangues, one wonders how long such a character can run loose. Ignorance and prejudice make a man say many things he would be ashamed of if he knew the truth. We would suggest

that Editor Barnhill post himself on ex-Governor Altgeld before abusing him. The Boerne Post says:

The silverites are doing all the wooing to bring mack the gold ter into the Chi-caro wideat democratic fold. They are, are they? Well, they are not.

We have told them that they are welcome whenever they indorse and advocate the democratic platform. Until they do that they can't get into the councils of the democratic party.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

John Howells, son of the novelist, Willliam Dean Howells, recently received a diploma in architecture from a Paris in-stitution, where he had been a student five Years.

The Count of Turin, the victor in the re-cent royal duel, is described by a French newspaper as being a brisk officer of 27, tall, slender, easy, with a jovial air and a straightforward look.

It is reported that Verdi has intrusted to his friend Boito a box containing the score of a new opera, entirely completed, but that the box is not to be opened nor its contents investigated until after the Italian composer's death.

Miss Platt, a colored woman, is a sucaxiss Platt, a colored woman, is a suc-cessful Chicago lawyer. She speaks French and German fluently and is much patron-ized by foreigners. She confines her prac-tice to the office almost exclusively and seldom appears in the court room.

Sir John Mowbray, Bart., M. P., for Oxford University, has just celebrated his
golden wedding. Both his parents and
grand-parents lived to celebrate theirs, the
common married life continuing in one
case for fifty-nine, and ip the other for
fifty-seven years.

Hity-seven years.

Hall Caine will make a very large sum out of his new book, "The Christian." His first check from the publishers is said to bave been \$50,000, the advance on royalty sales. The dramatic version will bring handsome returns. He was at work on the ok three years.

William Crotty, who, before the war was one of the most widely known confluctors of the "underground railway" for assisting runsway slaves, died the other day near Maryville, Obio. It is said that Mr. Crotty helped more than 5000 slaves to escape to Canada.

les Frances Goodwin of Newcastle, Ind ulptress who has recently completed at of the late Schuyler Colfax, vice dent under General Grant, is in Washmarranging for the placing of the in the niche in the senate chamber area for its reception. The bust is said an excellent piece of work.

** A 43

Chicago Record.

The visorous efforts now being made to settle the coal miners' strike and the radical utterances of Debs and Sovereign at the St. Louis convention call renewed attention to the condition of the miners and the various plans for their amelioration.

While the press has been full of the destitution of the coal miners, no use has been made of the valuable data collected by the bureaus of labor statistics of Indiana. Ohio and Illinois. In Ohio, according to the last report of the bureau of labor statistics of that State, the sverage earnings of 12,214 pick miners-that is, those working by band was \$239.31, out of which the price of powder and the sharpening of tools had to be paid. This left ening of tools had to be paid. This left to the men less than \$225 for the year, or an average of not over \$4.50 a week. This, it may be noticed, would be considered small pay for a shop girl in Chicago, who had no one dependent upon her. The average rent paid by the miner's families is about \$1 a week, leaving only 50 cents a day for all other expenses, and the opportunities for employment of women and children to supplement the wages of the man of the family are very small in the mining districts.

man of the family are very small in the mining districts.

Even at 54 cents a ton, to which wages had fallen from 79 cents in parts of Ohlo, the men might earn over \$1.50 a Ctay if they had steady employment, but here again is the difficulty; the average number of days of employment in 1:95 in the Ohlo mines was only 161, or 3 1-0 days a week. The men thus had work one one-half the time. In 1894 the Dhio miners had work only 133 days in the year, or 2 6-10 days a week, their entire earnings being only \$203.64, and after deducting the expense for powder and sharpening of tools, expense for powder and sharpening of tools the men received only about \$2.60 a week, or less than 40 cents for each of the seven days of the week, allowance being made for rent.

In Indiana, in the year ended June 30, 1896. according to the last report of the bureau of labor statistics of that State. the men worked only 144 days in the year on the average, or 2% days a week, and carned only \$253.42. After allowance for powder and sharpening of tools there was left to the men only about \$1 a week before paving rent, or about \$3 in midition to the rent.

In Illinois, in 1896, the men were slightly better off, according to the coal report of our State bureau of labor scatistics, for of our State bureau of labor scatistics, for 16,529 miners reported an average of 3.44 days a week and earned \$318.65. Four-tifths of the men, however, are engaged in pick or hand mining, and used, on the average, fifteen kegs of powder a year at \$1.75 a keg, or \$26.25. This left only about \$292 a year, or \$5.62 a week for all family expenses.

It would thus appear that the miners of

It would thus appear that the miners of these three States, after paying for their powder and sharpening of tools, incidental to their business, have left only from \$3.90 to \$5.60 a week out of which to pay tent to \$5.60 a week out of which to pay tent and other living expenses. Is it any wen-der that the men grow desperate and strike for better terms? for better terms? Conditions have been even worse this

year than indicated by these figures, since price of mining has fallen fully 19 cent. or from 60 to 54 cents a ton this venr in the Obio fields.

The starvation wages are partly due to the depression of business, which greatly restricts the demand for coal. Wages were about at the same level as now during the two or three years following the papie of 1873. Another cause is the constant presence at the mines of a larger number of men than would be needed if the judgarry were carried on like most others. With only two-thirds as many men at the mines it would appear at first sight as if each miner might have employment five or six days in the week, instead of three or four days as now. The discharged miners could hardly be worse off in looking for fobs elsewhere, while those left in the mines would be in vastly better candition. The reasons for not believe to the condition. The Santone Light says;
The preachers down in Corpus Christi are all in the resigning mood. Have they converted all the sinners down there or are they in despair of converting any of them? are men than necessary about the mine in order to make as large a profit as possible by the sale of his groceries, etc., without fear of bad debts and at a price without fear of bad debts and at a price somewhat higher than prevailed in the neighborhood. The men who did not trade at such stores understood that they were likely to be the first ones discharged in dull times. Today, however, thanks partly to the law in some States and to public opinion and labor organizations everywhere, the company store is not so general as it was, and in many places its nbuses have been so much reduced as to make the niners prefer it, as supplying the best goods. The evil is by no means eradicated, but apparently has been enough reduced to render insufficient the explanation just given that many men are kept about the mine in order to furnish profits to the "pluck-me" store. mine in order to "pluck-me" store.

A prominent coal operator who has often taken the part of his men in strikes is authe applicants here should receive the thority for the assertion that many operators would gladly employ fewer men if they State-this should be so for several reawere sure that the men would work steadilv. With the increased use of expensive mine machinery it is important to keep the mine in operation whenever orders permit but with the unsteady habits of some miners, particularly after every pay day -which in many cases occurs every two weeks-it is thought necessary to have in

The only remedy for this situation The only remedy for this situation must lie in the general elevation of the habits of miners, and in such industrial and political changes as will prevent such an influx into the mines of a poor grade of workmen while securing wages chough to those that do go to permit of decant modes of living. The restriction of immigration of living. workinen while securing wages chough to those that do so to permit of decant modes of living. The restriction of immigration of the classical laborers that flock to the mines, by means of strict educational tests, together with an increase of compulsory education and a more thorough development of organization among the miners, with a realization among the miners, with a realization on their part of the problem before us, would do much. Today the coal miners and the sweatshop workers illustrate the results of compelition carried to an extreme that leaves the men and their families scarcely enough to live on from day to day, to say nothing of the proper reasing of their families. Such conditions are the strongest kind of indictment against the competitive system, although the evidence is not yet at hand to prove the thesis of the socialist that all competition tends to the same cutthroat conditions. The remedy of the strike is far more effective as a last resort than many social writers will admit, who either do not believe in organized tubor, or, as socialists, wish exclusive State arison.

The rise of wages from about 50 cent to about 79 cents a ton after 1877, was the result of such organization of labor as rendered arbitration possible, and gave to the employers willing to pay good wages the assurance that their rivals would be on the same footing. We have seen the s. ecess of organization, even in the sweatshops of New York City, during the last three years. It is very fortunate that organised labor can hope to affect some-



GENERAL I. W. AVERY.

Noted Soldier and Journalist Who Fell From a Porch Several Days Ago at Atlanta, Sustaining Fa tai Injuries.

thing, since direct State operation of the mines can not be considered as a ques-tion within the domain of practical polities at the present time. It is, of course, oulte possible that after government operation of the railroad, the relephone and other monopolies of situation has been successfully established the State and National governments may be able to take up the operation of coal mines, but such work as mining is carried on so far removed from the public eye that the possiallities for abuse are far greater than in the case for abuse are far greater than in the case of the so-called natural monopolies, while coal mining, aside from that of anthracite, is not vet sufficiently monopolized in the hands of any one corporation or small group of corporations as to render the assumption of the industry by government an easy one.

Most remarkable is the claim of Mr. Debs and his friends that revolution by force of arms is more and more likely to be the only remedy for the condition of the condition of the conl miners because of the issuance of infunctions by the courts. To be sure, these infunctions are being greatly abured. While not forbidding quiet persuasion of non-union men in their homes or on the public streets, these late injunctions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia do interfere with strikers marching along private roads, where shouting and music reach the miners on the lands of their employers, and the injunctions further permit the judge issuing them to try men without fury, and to sentence them to prison in-definitely for their violation.

The remedies, however, seem rimple and easily provided for at the primary and at the ballot box. Statute law may be made providing that roads leading to mines shall be public as far as the rights of the people to use them are concerned, and providing further, as the famous constitutional liwver. Stimson of Boston, has suggested, that an arrest under infunction shall mere-ly take the place of an indictment by grand lury, but that it shall not dispens the right of a man to a subsequent trial by a jury of his peers. The judges, too, who enforce these injunctions are either directly elected by the people or appointed by the president and confirmed by the scn-ate, which is so elected.

Edward W. Bemis. VACANT CHAIRS

In the Medical Department of the University of Texas.

Southwestern Medical Record. The fall session of the medical department of the University of Texas will soon begin, and at the present time no announcements have been made in regard to filling the recent vacancies in the faculty of the chairs on practice and physiology. We sincerely hope and strongly suggest that they be filled by gentlemen from Texas. The board of regents will, we are sure, when the matter is presented in the proper light and manner, give more consideration to the applications from this State than they are reputed to have given

in former times. Everything being equal,

same treatment given to those outside the

Sam Houston was not educated and Sam Houston was not educated and trained for the presidency of the Republic of Texas. Terrell did not graduate as a foreign United States minister, and still these men and many others who have also filled high and important public offices, have done so with much credit to themselves and pride to their State. So it will be if the qualified members of the control of selves and pride to their State. So it will be if the qualified members of the profession of Texas be given the opportunity in the matter. Do not for a moment suppose, in the latter instance, that because the number of professors in the State is small, that they (Texas doctors) do not possess the material out of which to make teachers of medicine, or that all the material has been used up. One other good reason why the profession of Texas should be carefully scrutinized for available candidates, is that the last legislature put an occupation tax on the doctors of \$5 each; occupation tax on the dectors of \$5 each; and there being about 5500 or 6000 in the State, the amount of revenue raised from this source will be from \$27,500 to \$30,000 this amount will almost meet the yearly (\$53,000 last year) appropriation for the maintenance of the medical department; hence, as the profession in the future will pay the salaries of the professors, it should be given the privilege from the standpoint of fairness, if for no other reason, to express the hope that the board of regents will tender the opportunity to Texas doc-

J.A.M. The Sensationalists.

New Orleans States. There is a scourge of business centers equally if not more injurious than an epidemie of vellow fever. We mean the sen-

sationalists. No facts, however horrible or distressing are sufficient to satisfy the morbid thirst of this class for horrors and calamities. In a scare of yellow fever or children they are like grasshoppers in a Kanass wheat field. Even the little outbreak of fevor at Ocean Springs has been as a sweet morsel to these fellows, and no doubt hundreds of dispatches have been sent throughout the country magnifying the real situation.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Cyrus K. Drew, has fust handed us a copy of the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, containing a report purporting to have been sent out by the Associated Press from this city. To gead this report, accompanied by half a column of "scare headlines," the reader will assume that New Orleans and all the gulf port resorts are already in the thices of a postilential epidemic and that the "yellow death" is spreading with great rapidity throughout the country.

Now this is a base slander and calculated

to do our people a great injury. The whole situation as it actually exists in its length and breadth and thickness is simply this: There have been 600 cases of dengue fover at Ocean Springs and such is the utterly deprayed sanitary condition of the town that some few of the cases have a sumed that some few of the cases have a sumed a malignant type, resembling vellow fever in its mildest form. The death rate has been just 1 per cent. One of the cases, a young boy, was brought to New Orleans, where he died, and the case was pronounced "vellow fever." Not a single case has developed here; but the one single case mentioned has developed here; there has not been another one, not even what is termed a suspicious case, and today New termed a suspicious case, and today Orleans must be classed with the heath-iest cities on the continent.

This dispatch printed in our Evansville

this dispatch printed in our Evansville contemporary is wholly sensational. When it was brought to our attention, we immediately had Major McDaniel, the able fashful and highly honorable representative of the Associated Press, interviewed, and he disclaimed ever having sent such a misleading dispatch or of even raving heard of it before. We have closely examined every newspaper that comes to this office with the Associated Press news and not one of them except the Evansville Courier contains any such bogus news. The esteemed Indiana paper is now called upon to be the people of New Orleans and Cocan

Springs know where it got its news.

There is not a particle of clarm in this city. The scare has died out and has ceased to be a topic of conversation. The States regards it with so little consideration that for two days past we have no considered it worthy of editorial comment

SOME POSTSORIPTS.

Paris is full of mosquitoes this summer. The sheep market in Montana is sat to be better than for the past four years. A Georgia woman killed her child because she said it was too ugly to live. probably looked like its father. . Urbino, Raphael's birthplace, has col-

lected 120,000 francs for the monument it is going to erect to his memory, but wants In Mexico City "first-class American but

ter, made by an expert," is advertised at 50 and 56 cents a pound, at wholesale and retail, respectively.

An 80-year-old man of Somerville, Me., who for half his life has been partly blind and partly deaf, has recovered his senses in full without treatment. All Menelik's power can not make the

Abyseinlane take to the new dollars with his image. They still want the effigy of Maria Theresa on their coins. Ludwig Fulda, the author of "The Talisman," has written a four-act comedy called "Friends," which will be brought out at the Berlin Deutches theater. Ten jedges of the English supreme court

continue on the bench, though they have passed the period at which they are by law entitled to retire on a pension. Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., around which there were weeks of furious fighting in 1864, is terraced now and is covered with peach orchards in full bearing.

There is a great deal of sickness in the British Mediterranean fieet, the Malia naval hospitals being full. One storeship from Crete brought seventy men sick with Austria, with Hungary, had 5727 miles of

Austria, with raungary, and old mice of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross carnings were \$52,000,000, the working expenses \$35,000,000 and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of \$570,000, England's 30-knot torpedo boat destroyers fall far below their trial speed in actual service; 28, 27 and 28 knots was all three of them could make when tried after being put into commission recently.

Fremict's statue of the Archangel Mi-chael tramping on the dragon has been placed on the highest steeple of the church at Mount St. Michael. It takes the place of a similar statue that was torn down dur-ing the French revolution.

ing the French revolution. Big Vote Next Year. Denton County Record.

From present indications the vote From present indications the vote of Texas will be much larger at the coming State election than ever before. There are numerous live and aggressive candidates in the field, and you will be able to count on your fingers all whom they fail to bring out to the polls.

Has the Age on Them Terrell Times-Star.

The fossil remains of an extinct species of scal said to be \$0,000 years old have been discovered in Oregon. There are lots of fossils in Texas, but none of them claim o be that old.

Republicant Have the Floor. Lockhart Register. If the election of republicans make

erable Howard H. Grate ington Gazette, is one of ians now living who w United States senate of 1842, when Henry Clay farewell address. Mr. boy of 18, returning bor uncle, Senator Blair, sat speaker, and when Mr. crowded chamber his w him to come over and of the delivery of Mr. Ch cupied a portion of his listened with rapt atten commoner. In speaking of

of the memorable occasion

account of the remarks

lished in the September Last

nal, is correct. Mr. Clay

that Mr. Coyle makes him

are numerous errors in the

"I do not think Mr. John

GREAT CON

Lexington, Ky.,

speech. Mr. Coyle evidenty
the Congressional Globs. I
drilled in reporting the
Presbyterian preacher and I
give a verbatim report of Mr.
on that memorable March a
was one never to be forgess
was a great admirer of Mr.
Feared to love and admire
Senator Blair, however, has
commoner bitterly, and he saw
has been speaking but a fer
hearly everybody in the crow
gan to shed tears except Buncle. I remember how Dans
sat and drank in every were
Mr. Clay's lips. I was looking
him when he brushed away
Clay began to grow pathelic
minutes later tears were
Webster's eyes. I felt that I
strain my tears any longer, and
took his eyes off Mr. Clay's
for I was afraid to betray my
wiping them away. I think i
witnessed, and although it
have seen it garbled long
was the most remarkable scene
all now. For intensity of
sympathy of auditors I doubt if
five years ago the incidents and
of Mr. Clay burned themselve
brain so indelibly that I can see
all now. For intensity of the
sympathy of auditors I doubt if
ever a case like it on record. In
the case of the common of the common were many and bitts,
Clay's case even his enemies a
delivered, with almost inspired to
magnificent address. It was ful
riotism, devoid of selfishness, re
the loftiest sentiments and being
in a style which Cicero never my
with an earnestness that carried
with an earnestness that carried
with an earnestness that carried
with it, the epeech swept away
ticle of resentment that might be
lodged in an enemy's mind, and
accord the vast assemblage, burn
and my uncle Blair, gave the
moner that sympathy his
accord the vast assemblage, burn
and my uncle Blair, gave the
moner that sympathy his
accord the vast assemblage, burn
and my uncle Blair, gave the
moner that sympathy his
accord the vast assemblage, burn
and my uncle Blair, gave the p
moner to mankind bore to mankind.

"As an illustration of the water character of Henry Clay I will how he virtually three and rather than to have it tainted is \$ est degree. James Morrison, a tionary soldier, who emigrated to tonary soldier, who emigrated ton when it was a little village, immensely rich. The was the the United States of mi's office a pool, and at Mr. Ciay's suggest president appointed Mr. Morrisa missioner to go to Liverpool at report of the trouble. Before lan Morrison came to Mr. Clay and the wanted him to write his will vised his property equitably to hives, and after Mr. Clay had relatively to writing Mr. Morrison

tives, and after Mr. Clay had rease will to writing Mr. Morrison as Clay, I find that I have yet \$100.00 for property undisposed of. You selbeen friends for years. You selbeen friends for years. You selbeen friends for years. You selbeen friends for you and as as coft the gratitude I owe you for a kindnesses you have shown us it make your son John my residuant "Mr. Clay, straightening blood his chair and looking Mr. Morrisly in the eye, said with much selling in the eye was selling in the eye with the selling in the selling in the eye work appointed, and helplessly asket with should do with the \$100.000 world derty. Quick as a flash Mr. Christian leave the property to Transcan leave

to his rescue and said: 'Mr. More can leave the property to Tran-university. It will be one of the during monuments that could be to your memory, and best is it a inestimable value to Lexington is you helped to establish in the "Mr. Morrison was buried in itself a moment, when he realist Mr. accept your proposition. Write it my will, there, and while I am would not accept my proposion! that you are right and that I am

"As a result of this unsaltishes part of Mr. Clay Transylvania Unit successor, Kentucky University, 18 the finest college sites in America.
it, erected with the money that it would not allow his beloved son is is that magnificent old pile, Moni-lege, an enduring monument as James Morrison, the patriot and James Morrison, the patriot and to Henry Clay, the unselfish discorruptible statesman, who threa fortune rather than write a will a kinsman the residuary legate. "I could tell you many other of Mr. Clay's life which have sprinted, that would show his mixelfishness, but I think this is. This characteristic of the great was owell known that when he saw farewell speech that he could shaken confidence appeal to harbiter for the truth of the states in all his public acts he had be fluenced by any selfish motive, of this statement burst with full so his auditors and they went like underen. to Henry Clay, the unselfish ell

his auditors and they were a full adven.

"Yes, I hope to write a full at that memeroshie day in the acus ber, for I believe I can tell to utest detail of everything that there, and I am anxious that the of history regarding this unusual fully corrected."

Ob, Whyf Oh, woman! made to be care
To fondle and to hus.
Why will you waste yourself
A fat and flea-y pus! wheat go up, what made cotton go down? Do not let, all republicans answer at